Warm, fair weather; probably light rains occasionally.

TO-DAY IS THE DAY AND

Is the place that you can buy Shirt Waists for

29c.

Percale and Cheviot. Beautiful patterns, worth 50c, 60c and 75c. Choice of 500 Knee Pants at

Worth \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.25. Last day for Ladies' and Misses' Madras

:38c.

Cool Clothing. All prices, all grades, all sizes.

- SMOKE -

UNION LEAGUE CLUB CIGARS

PRICE, : : : 10 cents.

KING'S TESTIMONY CONCLUDED.

The Slayer of Lawyer Poston Tells More About

His Relations with Mrs. Pillow.

H. Clay King was resumed in the Criminal

Court this morning. For some unexplained

reason Judge Dubose ordered all repre-

money from Mrs. Pillow only in liquidation

of indebtedness to him. On one occasion

he reseived the sum of \$750 from her, in part

payment of the thousands of dollars ad-

vanced to her. Witness never had any

final settlement with Mrs. Pillow, and she

18 still judebted to him in large sums. Wit-

ness believed that Mrs. Pillow and her sou-

in-law, Mr. Shields, of Birmingham, had

entered into a conspiracy to defraud him out of his estate, to blacken his character and to take his life. Witness thought it

necessary to prepare himself and be ready

for any emergency. After asking witness

a few more questions of minor importance

On redirect examination it was brought

out that the object of the cross-bills filed by Mrs. Pillow, both in Arkansas and Ten-

nessee, was to gain possession of the property deeded and willed to her. Witness

had nothing to do with the filing of the di-

vorce bill against bis wife. Mrs. Pillow did it herself. D. H. Poston never dis-

claimed responsibility for the charges made

in the cross-bill against witness and his wife. In the cases appealed to the Supreme

Court it was held that there was no proof

of consideration, and that witness was en-

titled to the property, the court deciding the case upon its merits. Witness denied

that there was anything in the King-

Pillow litigation that warranted the

scandalous charges complained of in the cross-bill. Witness remem-

bered with absolute certainty what

transpired between himself and Mr. Poston at the time of the shooting. He had no more idea of meeting D. H. Poston in front

of Lee's cigar store than he had of meeting

the man in the moon. Witness is not an

expert shot. Was at one time when in the

army, but his eyesight is now imperfect

After some little discussion among the at-

torneys as to points of law involved, and

after a few more questions to witness of

minor importance, Colonel King's examination was concluded. Wm. M. Sledge, a

witness introduced by the defense, recited

the facts of the shooting as they appeared to him. He saw Colonel King and de-

MR. OWEN IN OFFICE.

Superintendent of Immigration Qualifies-

All Moneyless Foreigners Not Barred.

WASHINGTON, June 15 .- Hon. J. D. Owen.

the new Commissioner of Immigration,

qualified to-day. It was the original in-

tention to give the new commissioner quar-

ters in the basement of the treasury build-

ing, but Mr. Owen protested so firmly that

he was given the cool and comfortable

offices formerly occupied by Supervising

Inspector-general of Steamboats Dumont.

Full instructions for the details of the in-

spection of immigration will be prepared

Mr. Owen found about fifty applications

awaiting for appointment as chief clerk

The place has already been given to Mr.

Hall, who was executive clerk to Secretary

Foster during the latter's term as Governor

of Ohio. All the other appointments come

under the head of the civil service, except

the chiefs of the various immigration sta-

tions throughout the country, and it has

been decided for a while, at least, to con-

tinue the incumbents. Mrs. Owen did not accompany her husband to Washington.

She will remain with her son at Logan, Ia.,

until after the severe warm weather has

passed, when she will come on to the capi-tol and probably begin boarding with her

The statement widely circulated recently

to the effect that no immigrant or head of

a family would be permitted to land unless

he possessed \$100 is entirely erroneous. No such regulation will be adopted. Mr.

Foster states distinctly and emphatically

that there is no intention to exclude people

General Notes.

management of government exhibits for

the world's fair to-day accepted the bids of

P. D. Herr, of Chicago, for the foundation

of the naval exhibit building, at \$7,996, and

of Charles W. Gindel, of Chicago, for the

An official cablegram from Admiral Mc-

Cann, at Iquique, Chili, to the Secretary

of the Navy announces that Itata sailed

under convoy of the Charleston at 9 o'clock

machinery is in bad shape, so that it is expected that a full month will be occupied in the homeward trip.

Obstreperous Fond Du Lac Indians.

the Fond du Lac Indian reservation has broken out a fresh. Yesterday the Indians destroyed White McDevitt's damon Stony-

CLOQUET, Minn., June 15 .- Trouble on

WASHINGTON, June 15 .- The board of

simply because they have no money.

husband at the Ebbitt.

superstructure, at \$57,609.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

and his nerves unsteady.

the State closed the cross-examination.

Clereland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, ROUTE.

Cloth Shirt Waists at

BULLETIN. EXCURSION TO FT. WAYNE. Catholic Knights \$8.30 TO MIDDLEBORO, KY., AND RETURN. Tickets good going, June 16 and 17; good to return till June 22, inclusive. \$8.45 TO CHARLESTON, W. VA., AND RETURN Tickets good going June 15, 15 and 17, good to re-turn till June 25.

THE DIRECT NEW YORK AND NEW EN-GLAND ROUTE. The "Big 4" has three fast trains per day for New resorts. Special New York and New England Express leaves Indianapolis at 3:35 a. m., reaching New York at 7 the next morning, and Boston at 10:45. The limited Boston leaves at 9.35 a. m., reaches New fork at 2:10 and Boston at 3:15 the next afternoon. The celebrated Southwestern Limited leaves at 3:20 p. m., reaches New York the next evening at 6, and Boston at 8:30. All through trains are composed of

FINEST VESTIBULE SLEEPERS, COACHES, CAFE AND DINING CARS. Night express for Cleveland, with Wagner sleepleaves Indianapolis at 6:45 p. m., reaches Cleve-Our new arrangement gives us three trains per day for Sandusky and the Lake Eric Islands—3:35 a. m., for Sandusky and the Lake Eric Islands—3:35 a.m., 3:20 p. m., and 6:45 p.m., reaching Sandusky at 2:32 p. m., 11:23 p. m. and 7:45 a. m. Two trains for Chinago—12 noon and 12:30 night, reaching Chicago at 5:35 p. m. and 7:30 a.m. Three trains for St. Louis—7:30 a. m. 12:05 noon and 10:55 p. m., reaching St. Louis at 5:45 p. m., 7:15 p. m. and 7:30 a. m. Three trains for Peoria and Bloomington—7:45 a. m., 12:03 noon and 10:52 p.m., reaching Peoria at 3:35 p.m., 7:30 p.m and 7:15 a.m. Three trains for Columbus—3:35 a. m., 9:35 a. m. and 3:05 p. m., reaching Columbus at 5:40 a. m., 7:45 p. m. and 9:30 p. m. Five trains for Cincinnati—3:35 a. m., 7:05 a. m., 10:55 a. m., 3 p. m. and 6:45 p. m., reaching Cincinnati at 6:59 a. m., and 6:45 p. m., reaching Cincinnati at 6:59 a. m., 11:15 a. m., 3 p. m., 6.09 p. m. and 10:50 p. m. For full particulars regarding sleeping cars, time, rates, etc., inquire at the "Big 4" offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 138 South Illinois street, Massachusetts avenue and at the Union Station.

PRETTY SMOOTH

TRACK

RIDE ON ONE OF THEIR

5-Trains-5

INDIANAPOLIS

CINCINNATI

And you will pronounce it so. Trains arrive and depart as follows: Arrive—12:35 am 19:15 am 11:15 am 17:45 pm 10:55 pm Daily. Daily except Sunday.

11. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

SENSATIONAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Atterney White and J. B. Slough, of Cincinnati, Make Targets of Each Other.

CINCINNATI, June 15. - A sensational shooting affray took place this afternoon in a florist's establishment between Charles W. White, a well-known attorney, and J. P. Slough, his son-in-law, recently employed by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad. Slough and his wife have separated, and she has brought suit for divorce. Slough has made charges against her, which her father resented, and so when they met this afternoon they both drew revolvers. Ten shots were fired. White is badly, possibly fatally, injured, but Slough has only a wound in his right hand.

Will Leave the Reformed Church. BALTIMORE, June 15 .- Rev. E. H. Smith. pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, has formally tendered his resignation. In doing so he says: "I want it dis-tinctly understood that I do not consider myself a persecuted man. I have no word to say against the church. I was educated in the church, and some may think I ought to stay and give the church the benefit of that education but I could not do so conscientiously. I will also state that it is my intention to get into the Presbyterian Church if it will receive me." The cause for Mr. Smith's determination to sever his relations with the Reformed Presbyterian Church happened on Wednesday in the Syuod of that Church at Pittsburg, when he declined to vote on the expulsion of five young ministers who were tried on the charges of scandal, libel and following divisive courses in declaring in favor of the right of civil fran-

Another Sky-Scraping Temple. Chicago, June 15 .- In emulation of their Masonic brethren, the Odd-fellows have decided to erect a great temple of their order in this city. It will be located at the northeast corner of Van Buren street and Fifth avenue. The building will cost \$1,000,000 and it will be sixteen stories in height. It will have a frontage of 100 feet on Fifth avenue and 125 feet on Van Buren street. Work will commence as soon as plans are finished. The ground for the site will cost between \$450,000 and \$500,000.

Illegally-Drawn Juries,

WHEELING, W. Va., June 15 .- A sensation has been caused in legal circles of the State by discovering that over four-fifths of the juries drawn since the session of the Legislature were drawn illegally. At its last session the Legislature modified the jury laws, and, owing to a misunderstanding, the changes were generally disregarded. Dozens of important trials will be rendered void, and housands of dollars lost. In some circuits the judges have refused to hold court until

OVER ONE HUNDRED MANGLED

Switzerland's Railway Bridge Disaster More Horrible than First Reported.

Five of the Coaches Were Precipitated Into the Water and All the Occupants Were Either Crushed to Death or Drowned.

Ghastly Scenes at Night While the Soldiers Were Recovering the Bodies.

Semi-Apology for the Prince of Wales in the Commons-Rumor that Lord Brooke Will Sue for Divorce-Soldiers Killed by Pirates.

SWITZERLAND'S DISASTER.

Over One Hundred Excursionists Killed and Many Mangled-Scenes at the Bridge. BERNE, June 15 .- Further details from the scene of the terrible railroad accident which occurred yesterday at a village near Bale, on the Moenichenstein & Bale railroad, show that two engines and three carriages loaded with excursionists fell into the stream that flowed beneath the iron bridge which gave way and caused the disaster. These carriages and engines now form a shapeless heap of wreckage beneath the bridge structure, and, by its own size, prevented two other carriages which were suspended practically in the air from falling and still further increasing the number of killed and wounded. The number of killed is now placed at 120, with hundreds more or less injured. Of the large number of persons hurt many have suffered so seriously that it is considered likely that their injuries will terminate fatally, as they consist of bad lacerations, and in some cases limbs have been severed. The bridge or viaduct which collapsed and caused the accident had only recently been built, and had just been strengthened after sustaining damage by the rising of the river. Another account of the disaster says that fifty- seven bodies have already been recovered, and that forty MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 15 .- The trial of persons are severely wounded. It is feared that many others are dead whose bodies have not been found. The victims are mostly leading citizens of Bale and vicinity. People who have inspected the bridge since sentatives of the press without the bar of its collapse say that the iron work of the the court, rendering it extremely difficult structure alone gave way, and that the to hear the fine points. Upon taking the masonry work is intact. stand Colonel King said he had received

JOHNSTOWN ON A SMALL SCALE. Shortly after the first horror of the crashing of the engines and cars through the bridge and into the swiftly-running stream had died away the survivors of the accident saw a scene which must have rivaled in horror the most heartrending features of the Johnstown disaster in the United States. Beneath the bridge, or what remained of it, was a hideous mass of broken car wood, car wheels, engines, railroad car upholstery, seats, mats, axles, broken glass and twisted tin work, intermixed with still quivering heads bespattered with blood and brains, protruding arms and legs, bloody garments of all descriptions, hats and bonnets, umbrellas and parasols, hands and feet, while floating down the stream were numbers of dead bodies and faintly struggling men, women and children, a few now and then uttering gasps peculiar to the drowning.

horrible cries of terror or emitting those fearful. gurgling, suffocating, moaning After the first moment of partial paralyzation which followed the revelation of this horror, the survivors did their utmost to rescue those whose lives were in danger. The work of pulling those who remained in the two suspended cars from the perilous position in which they were placed was one of great danger and difficulty, and resulted in a number of instances of heroic conduct. In the mean while messengers were dispatched on all sides for medical relief, which was most urgently needed by the hundreds of wounded people, whose distressing cries were most heartrending. Though everything possible was done by the survivors, some time naturally elapsed before the physicians reached the spot. The troops and the firemen were the next to arrive, and they did such good service that by nightfall about sixty bodies had been recovered from the wreck and from the mountain stream into which the engine and the excursion train had plunged. When the relatives of the dead and wounded arrived and identified some of the victims there was another most awful series of incidents. The wildest grief was expressed on all sides, weeping and moaning filled the air, and several people were with difficulty restrained from casting themselves headlong, rendered half insane by grief, into the stream. As night drew near enormous crowds of country peo-ple and citizens of Bale gathered around the fatal spot and viewed the horrors piled beneath the bridge. To such an extent did this morbid curiosity prevail that crowds of people imitated the soldiers, firemen and railroad men and bivouacked for the night

in the vicinity of the remains of the broken SORROWING RELATIVES. Scenes which were truly heart-rending were witnessed in Bale to-day when the bodies of a large number of the victims were brought there from the place where the accident occurred by sorrowing relatives who had gone in search of missing husbands, fathers or brothers, wives mothers or sisters, as the case might be. Wives brought home the bodies of their husbands, and husbands brought home the bodies of their wives and of their children. Several families were practically wiped out of existence by the disaster. Bale is now truly a city of mourning. Nearly every family in the city may be said to have been touched by the calamity, for those families who have not actually lost one of their members have dear friends or acquaintances either among the dead or among those who are mourning the loss of relatives. Those who are not afflicted in the manner described are either nursing wounded relatives or sympathizing with those who have friends among the wounded, The latter includes many serious injuries. Each hour records a death or a case in which the physicians give up all hope of saving the patient's life. Everything that the local and municipal authorities can do to help the wounded, recover the dead, or assist those who have been plunged into distress, is being done. Clergymen, priests and physicians, a large force of troops and firemen, and scores of vehicles, to be used as ambulances, have been dispatched to

the scene of the wreck. The troops and the firemen are busily engaged in removing the wreckage, recovering the bodies of the dead and transporting the wounded to their homes or to the hospitals. The physicians and ministers of the gospel, of all denominations, are doing noble work in ministering to the wounded and in comforting the bereaved The neighborhood of the collapsed bridge resembles, in many features, the after episode of a battle—the closing acts in some warlike struggle. This was particularly so last night when the river banks were illu-Saturday for San Diego, Cal. It is not probable that she will be forced, as her minated in a ghastly manner by huge fires built of fir trees, and the troops and firemen were dragging the river for the bodies of the dead. Other detachments of troops were attending the bivouace of their comrades as if in actual war times, cooks and camp-fires not being wanting to complete a scene which was most sadly picturesque; the flitting here and there of soldiers holding torches on the river banks and in boats or rafts; the warning cries exchanged, the sharp word of command, the moaning and brook. They also threatened to derail the Duluth & Winnipeg trains and tear up the tracks if the road hauls any more cedar groaning of the wounded, the horrible pile of wreckage about which the soldiers and poles that are cut on the reservation. A force of men armed with Winchesters leaves

track above, the arrival and departure of friends of the excursionists, all of which was kept up during the night hours and throughout this morning furnished material for a most realistic battle picture. The work of the soldiers dragging the river was greatly impeded by the fact that the stream was considerably swollen by recent rains. This carried the bodies a long way down the river, so much so that it is expected several days of such dragging work will be required before the soldiers work will be completed. THE CENTER OF INTEREST.

Ghastly as the broken bridge and its environs were during the work just described, there was one corner of the dark picture which was the center of interest, if only the pirates to stop and allow the horror. This spot was the improvised morgue on the river bank, where the dead bodies were taken and tenderly laid in rows by the soldiers. Close to this place of the dead were two huge fires of fir trees and a bivouac of infantry soldiers, who, with fixed bayonets, formed a square of sentinels around the dead, admitting within their lines only those who were actually in search of missing relatives. Such people arrived there at all hours of the night from the city and elsewhere, and were most kindly received by the officers in command of the troops, who gave the visitors every facility to prosecute their search. The red glare of the bivouac fires lit up this morgue with awful intensity, the flashing arms of the troops surrounding it, the stretchers made of branches hastily cut from trees, adding force to the picturesque though horrible tableau presented. For a few moments at early dawn, when the gray light of coming morn began to work changes in these scenes the troops, firemen, prieste, clergymen, physicians and others rested briefly by the camp-fires and partook gratefully of the soldiers' frugal breakfast, offee and black bread, while preparing for a repetition of the efforts in behalf of the dead and wounded. With the morning hours the wounded were removed to Bale.

That "somebody" is to blame for the accident nobody for a moment donbts, but people are so busy just now in caring for the wounded and for the dead and in trying to arrive at some accurate estimate of the extent of the disaster, that the question of blame is postponed for the present from official consideration. from the fact that it was the center of horror. This spot was the improvised of blame is postponed for the present from official consideration.

It is now said the bridge broke down under the sheer weight of the locomotives. The first engine had passed over the abutment safely, but was dragged back by the second engine, when the whole fabric collapsed, the engines and train toppling into the water. The first engine went into the river, chimney first, and turned over on its side. The second fell vertically and remains standing upright in the stream. Five carriages were thrown into the water and were reduced to a mass of wreckage. At the portion where the accident occurred the river is only four feet deep. All the occupants of the cars, from seventy to eighty, were crushed to death. Most of the bodies recovered were dreadfully mutilated. A dead mother was found holding in her arms her lifeless baby, while another child lay across her body. Several other family groups were seen joined by a common fate. Relatives of the victims have been crowding the scene of the disaster to-day trying to identify the dead. Forty bodies which lay in a freight-shed were recognized, mostly as those of inhab-

itants of Bale. An exact estimate of the number of the killed is still impossible. There are several persons missing, and others who are in hospitals are sinking, who will probably have to be added to the ultimate total of the dead. The driver and the stoker of the second engine escaped with contusions. Two guards were killed. A corps of military engineers are building a temporary bridge to enable the resumption of traffic.

ALBERT EDWARD ERRED.

Semi-Apology in the Commons by Mr. Stanhope for the Prince's Conduct. LONDON, June 15 .- Hon. Edward Stanhope. Secretary of State for War, replying to-day in the House of Commons to a question put by Mr. William Summers, a Gladstonian Liberal, in regard to the baccarat scandal, said that Sir William Gordon Cumming was the chief person who had broken taith, because he did not report the case to his commanding officer. If an offense was committed by any other person it could only have consisted in advising and pressing him to take a different course than laid down by the army regulations. Of the three officers concurring General Owen Williams was a retired officer of the army and was, therefore, not subject to the regula-tions, but the other two, Field Marshal the Prince of Wales and Lieutenant Berkeley Levette, undoubtedly were. The regulations had never been specially brought to the notice of the Prince of Wales, but when they were brought to his notice, and looking back at all the circumstances of the case, the Prince of Wales saw the error of judgment which he had committed in not requiring Sir William Gordon Cumming to immediately report the matter to his commanding officer. Mr. Stanhope added: "In this view of the case I concur. but I should like to express my own personal opinion that had any one else suddenly heard that one of his friends, who had greatly distinguished himself in the service, had been accused, as Str William Gordon Cumming was accused, he certainly would have hesitated before at once adopt ing a course which would immediately and irretrievably blight his whole future career." Lieutenant Berkeley Levette, on the other hand, Mr. Stanhope said, had written a letter to his commanding officer, expressing deep regret that he had not acted in accordance with the army regula-tions. Consequently, said the Secretary of War, in conclusion, it was not proposed to take any further action in the matter. tracted to the House of Commons to-day

Interest in the baccarat questions atthe largest afternoon attendance of the present session. The speaker's, strangers' and ladies' galleries' were packed. The House, hushed and intensely expectant, listened eagerly to Mr. Stanhope's statement, which and evidently been carefully prepared. The announcement that General Williams was already on the retired list surprised the group of Radicals eager to attack him, and the Prince of Wales's voluntary admission of an error of judgment on his part aston-ished and gratified the whole house and was received with slight cheering from the opposition benches. The bulk of the opposition are averse to any further action and want the matter to rest where Mr. Stantope left it.

Mr. Henry Peyton Cobb, member for the Rugby division of Warwickshire, who had announced his intention of questioning the secretary of War as to what action he intended to take in regard to the Prince of Wales, Gen. Owen Williams and Lieutenant Berkeley Levette for signing the document which allowed Sir William Gordon Cum-ming to remain an officer in the British army, although he was believed to have heated at cards, etc., did not, in view of Mr. Stanhope's statement, put the question he had prepared.

Sir Wm. Gordon Cumming has written a letter to the Associated Press in regard to statements made in the New York Herald. of June 12, by a member of the Garner family. These statements, cabled to this country, were to the effect that none of Miss Garner's relatives was present at the wedding. Sir William says that the statements are correct, adding: "Lady Gordon Cumming did not consult any member of her family on the subject of her engagement to me, nor was there any necessity to do so."
The Daily News continues to defend the Prince of Wales. It says: "The suggestion that the Prince should have played the part of informer and peach upon his old friends when in trouble is utterly preposterous. No such duty should be cast upon men of honor, and certainly the Queen's regulations do not call for it. The imputation is that the Prince of Wales and Gen. Owen Williams conspired to con-ceal, not a crime but an accusation, which it was for Col. William Gordon Cumming himself to bring under the notice of his commanding officer." The Daily News thinks the case would be met if the Duke of Cambridge, as commander-in-chief of the army, had signified his disapproval of the document signed at Tranbycroft. The paper blames Lord Coventry for dragging the Prince into the scandal, instead, as was his duty, of keeping him out of it.

Lord Brooke May Sue for Divorce.

Lord Brooke, son of the Earl of Warwick, has filed a petition for divorce from his wife on the ground of adultery, the Prince of Wales being charged as co-respondent. It is a matter of common knowledge that heretofore both the Prince and Lord and Lady Brooke have maintained that the intimacy between the Prince and Lady Brooke was platenic. Brooke was platonic.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS. Six Russian Soldiers Killed and Two

Wounded by a Band of Pirates. BATOUM, June 15 .- A boat containing five Russian soldiers last night met a strange boat manned by twelve pirates. The offiser in command of the soldiers ordered the pirates to stop and allow the soldiers' boat to run along side

Jewish question has been ordered to be burned by the entire committee of the Czar's orthodox ministers. Many persons think if the present policy is continued human beings will soon meeta similar fate. The Charlottenberg Jewish committee has sent 56,000 Russian Jews to Bremen and

Hamburg for embarkation. Owing to the unsanitary condition of the arrivals all are subjected to a stringent medical investigation. Visitors are not allowed to come in contact with the fugitives, lest they might become infected with disease. Prince Bismarck's Affliction. Berlin, June 15 .- The illness from which

Prince Bismarck is suffering is now said to be rheumatism of the spine. He has been confined to his bed for three days past, and has been suffering acutely. Cable Notes. The Nile is now rising rapidly. This rise

in the river is taking place at an unusual period of the year. Earthquake shocks were felt, yesterday, at Castleneneve, Peschiera, Semma, Compagna and Desinzano, Italy.

Mr. Gladstone, who has been slightly indisposed for some days past, is improving. He is still confined to his house. The Chinese Emperor's edict orders the prompt beheading of all persons implicated

in the recent riots and massacres.

In the British House of Commons, yesterday, the Irish land-purchase bill passed third reading by a vote of 229 to 96. The Portuguese Minister of the Interior, Senor Vazez, is preparing a bill to prevent Portuguese emigration to America.

Emperor William is upon the point of purchasing Forstrek, a beautiful country seat near Kiel, which formerly belonged to the brother-in-law of Carl Schurz.

The upper house of the Prussian Diethas passed the bill restoring to the Roman Catholic dioceses the funds that were seized at the time of the Kulturkampf. The Princess of Wales has started a subscription among the wives of army officers for the benefit of Mrs. Grimwood, in recognition of her heroic conduct during the re-

cent trouble in Manipur. Grand Russian military maneuvers are projected for 1892, to take place in the presence of the Czar. They are to include the investment of Moscow by an army corps, the occupation of Volhynia and the repulse and pursuit of the corps to the frontier. day, Sir James Fergusson said that the gov-ernment had been advised that the English

In the British House of Commons, yesterregulations respecting copyright were so favorable to aliens that they would certainly satisfy the conditions of the American law.

WANTS HIS BIRTHRIGHT.

Story of Peter Stehle and His Wanderings That Reads Like a Romance.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, Ind., June 15.—One of the most interesting cases ever brought in any Peter F. Stehle against Victor Kiser, a young man of this city. In 1850, in Cincinnati. Peter Frederick Stehle and Frances Beeser were married and ten months afterwards the plaintiff in this action was born. A year afterwards the father and mother quarreled and separated, the father going to California and the mother remaining in Cincinnati, where she procured a divorce and married a man by the name of Shafer, which name young Stehle's mother transferred to him, that his identity to the father might be obscured in

Four years afterwards, however, the father returned to Cinciunati, and kidnaping the young boy, fled to Philadelphia. The mother pursued, and in the courts there obtained possession of the boy, and through the advice of her attorney took him to Germany, where he was placed in school and educated. When seventeen years of age he returned to Cincinnati, and for the first time learned his proper name, which he discarded, retaining that of Shafer. He then began the study of law, and when he had com-pleted it located in Houston, Tex., where ne now resides. He and his mother believed that the father was dead. By the death of Shafer the mother again became a widow. and some time afterward married a man by the name of Tielmer, with whom she is now

living in Cincinnati. During all this time Stehle worked at his trade, that of a baker, in this city, and accumulated a fortune of about \$10,000. In his peculiar way he went about this city. dying in September last, at the age of seventy-four, after a lingering iliness, during which time he was cared for by young Kiser, to whom he willed all of his property. A notice of it appeared in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat at the time and reached young Stehle at his Houston home. He at once came to this city and brought suit to set aside the will, the trial of which is now on. The mother and her first son met in this city to-night, the first time in

ten years. Disemboweled, but Living. NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 15 .- This city was yesterday the scene of a cutting affray which was remarkable in its results. On Friday the children of Nelson Jackson and J. W. Scott quarreled, and the former were ordered out of his premises by Scott. This caused bad blood between the heads of the families, culminating in a row yes-terday in which Jackson was horribly cut by Scott, his left ear being nearly severed, his shoulder badly lacerated and a gash seven inches long made in his abdomen from which the intestines protruded. They were carefully replaced, and, strange to say, the chances are favorable to his recovery.

Pleasure Party of Four Drowned, CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 15.-A. D. Cooley and C. H. Anderson, of this city,

SEAL PIRATES MUST BEWARE

Convention Between the United States and Great Britain Now in Effect.

Proclamation by the President Announcing an Agreement that No Seals Shall Be Killed in Behring Sea Until May Next.

Poachers to Be Seized and Turned Over to the Authorities for Punishment.

Englishmen Given Permission to Gather Statistics at the Rookeries-The Correspondence That Led to the Modus Vivendi.

SEAL POACHERS WARNED.

Proclamation by the President Putting Inte Effect the Agreement with Great Britain. WASHINGTON, June 15 .- The President to-day issued the following proclamation: Whereas, An agreement for a modus vivendi between the government of the United States and the government of her Britannic Majesty, in relation to the fur-seal fisheries in Behring sea, was concluded on the fitteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, word for word, as follows:

"Agreement between the government of the United States and the governments of her Britannie Maj-esty for a modus vivends in relation to the fur-scal fisheries in Behring sea. "For the purpose of avoiding irritating differ-ences, and with a view to promote the friendly settlement of the questions pending between the two governments touching their respective rights

in Behring sea, and for the preservation of the seal species, the following agreement is made, without prejudice to the rights or claims of either party:
"First-Her Majesty's government will prohibit
until May next seal-killing in that part of Behring
sea lying eastward of the line of demarkation de-

tween the United States and Russia, and will promptly use its best efforts to insure the observance of this prohibition by British subjects and vessels. "Second-The United States government will prohibit seal-killing for the same period in the same part of Behring sea, and on the shores and

islands thereof, the property of the United States (in excess of 7.750 to be taken on the islands for the subsistence and care of the natives) and will promptly use its best efforts to insure the observance of this prohibition by United States citizens and vessels. "Third — Every vessel or person offending against this prohibition, in said waters of Behring sea outside of the ordinary territorial limits of the United States may be seized and detained

by the naval or the duly commissioned officers of either high contracting parties, but they shall be handed over as soon as practicable to the au-thorities of the nation to which they respective-ly belong, which shall bave jurisdiction to try the offense and impose the penalties for the same. The witnesses and proofs necessary to establish the offense shall also be sent with them. "Fourth—In order to facilitate such proper in-quiries as her Majesty's government desires to make with a view to the presentation of the case of that government before arbitrators, and in expectation that an agreement for arbitration may be arrived at, it is agreed that suitable persons designated by Great Britain will be permitted at any time, upon application, to visit or to remain upon the seal islands during the present sealing

season for the purpose.

"Signed and sealed in duplicate at Washington this 15th day of June, 1891, on behalf of their respective governments, by William F. Wharton, acting Secretary of State of the United States, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, G. C. M. G., K. C. B., H. B. M. envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. WILLIAM F. WHARTON. "JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE."

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, have caused the said agreement to be made public to the end that the same and every part thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this 15th day

of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fifteenth. By the President: BENJAMIN HARRISON.

WILLIAM F. WHARTON, Acting Secretary of State.

The arrangement indicated in the above proclamation was carried to completion with a degree of speed without precedent in the history of the State Department. The cable had to be relied upon to an unwonted extent. The agreement was signed this morning by Sir Julian Pauncefote and Mr. Wharton and the presidential procla-mation as quickly as it could be prepared. The Navy Department has also been advised of the progress and necessities of the case, and orders are now in preparation for the immediate dispatch of probably two naval vessels from San Francisco to Alaska, where they will assist the three revenue cutters in the task of driving off the poaching seal vessels. It will be noticed that the agreement authorizes the United States vessels to seize offending British vessels, which, however, are to be turned over to the British authorities for trial, and this feature of the agreement is expected to prove of great value in the pressing emercourt in this part of the State is that of | the law-breaking vessels before irreparable damage has been done to the seal fisheries.

FINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The President's Firmness Induces Lord Salisbury to Agree to America's Proposals. WASHINGTON, June 15 .- The Behring sea correspondence was made public by the Department of State this afternoon. The correspondence begins with a letter from Minister Pauncefote in reply to one from Secretary Blaine, dated May 4, in which Mr. Blaine proposed a closed sealing season. Then comes Sir Julian Pauncefote's letter, dated June 8, in reply to the proposition of Secretary Blaine. It contains the proposal of her Majesty's government for a modus vivendi in the Behring sea during the present fishery season, which was as follows:

First-The governments of Great Britain and of the United States shall prohibit, until May, 1892, the killing of seals in Behring sea or any islands thereof, and will, to the best of their power and ability, insure the subjects and citizens of the two nations respectively and the ves-sels flying their respective flags shall observe Second-During the period above specified the United States government shall have the right

to kill 7.500 seals. Third-Consuls may at any time be appointed , to the islands in the Behring sea, and the United States government will grant an exequatur to Fourth-Unless the assent of Russia be ob-

tained to this convention it shall not come into operation. JULIAN PAUNCEPOTE. Then follows a letter from acting Secre-tary Wharton to Sir Julian, dated June 4,

1891, as follows: Sir-I am directed by the President to say, in reply to your note of the 3d instant, conveying to the government of the United States the response of her Majesty's government to the pro-posal of Mr. Blaine for a modus vivendi, relating to the seal-fisheries in Behring sea during

First-In place of the first and second subdivisions of the agreement as submitted to you the President suggests the following: First-The government of Great Britain shall prohibit until May 1, 1892, the killing of seals in all that part of the Behring sea lying east, east-wardly or southeastwardly of the line described

in Article 1 of the convention between the United States and Russia, of date March 30, 1867, and will promptly take such steps as are best calculated effectively to insure the observ-ance of this prohibition by the subjects and citizens of Great Britain and all vessels flying its second—The government of the United States shall prohibit until May, 1892, the killing of seals in that part of Behring sea above described, and on the shores and islands thereof, the property of the United States (in excess of 7,500 to

be taken on the islands), and the government of the United States will promptly take such steps as are best calculated effectually to insure the observance of this prohibition by the citizens of the United States and the vessels flying its flag. WHY THE CHANGES WERE SUGGESTED.

These changes are suggested in order that the modus may clearly have the same territorial extent with the pending proposals for arbitration; that the stipulation for a prohibition of sealfiremen were working like heroes, the blazing fires here, there and everywhere; the
working railroad men on the redly lighted which cannot be confirmed to-night, that killing in the United States may rest upon its